

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1802

[No. 345]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handisomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Plangs,
Carpet and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muffin and Muslin Hand
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 20. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—also,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons;
Kerseys,
Halticks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheetting Linens,
German Oznaburghs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Jan. 20. Auctioneers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTON & STEWART'S

Book-Store, Royal-Street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the sub-
version of the Republican Government of
France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer

to the two Letters of the late Right

Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating

for Peace with the French Republics—

And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and

Emancipation of Spanish America, by

means which would promote the tran-
quillity of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

Printing in all its vi-

riety, executed at this office,

with neatness and dispatch.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,

Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book muslins; womens' blue and white
worsted and cotton stockings, meas-
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces
of Marcellies vest patterns and silk nan-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d
Such Printers as are disposed to de-
fect villainy are requested to insert the a-
bove.

Robert T. Hooc and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality,

800 bushels of Salt,

1 bale of Morocco Skins,

A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,

Eggs in Frails,

Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,

10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blan-

kets,

German Linens,

Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhds.

and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30. d

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,

Just received a quantity, for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec. 10. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

Cotton & Stewart's Book Store,

St. LEON:

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.

By William Godwin.

Two vols.—Price Two Dollars.

Also, for Sale,

THE

PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS'

BOOK OF PRICES.

Price 75 cents, flitched.

Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk;

Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False

shame, by Kotzebue.

Jan. 9. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk

on Thursday next.

Jan. 11. d

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Robert
Hamilton and Esther, his Wife, to the
Subscribers, for securing the payment of
a sum of money to the President, Directors,
and Company of the Bank of Alexan-
dria, on the 30th instant will be exposed
to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,
lying upon the East side of St. Asaph-
Street, and south side of Wolfe-Street, in
the Town of Alexandria; beginning at
the intersection of the said Streets, and
running eastwardly with Wolfe-Street to
Pitt-Street; thence southwardly with
Pitt-Street 96 feet 6 inches; thence west-
wardly parallel with Wolfe-Street 80
feet; thence southwardly parallel with
Pitt-Street 80 feet; thence westwardly
parallel with Wolfe-Street to St. Asaph-
Street; thence northwardly with St.
Asaph-Street to the beginning. Upon
this piece of ground there are a large,
commodious frame dwelling-house, well
calculated for the accommodation of a
gentle family, a kitchen, stable and car-
riage-house, a well of water in the yard,
with a pump. The situation is elegant.
It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert
Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at
present by Mr. James Hamilton. The
lot being large, a sufficient proportion
of it will be attached to the improve-
ments, and the residue laid off into con-
venient building lots; a plan of which will
be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,
lying upon the south side of Prince-Street,
and to the eastward of Water-Street, in
the said Town; beginning upon Prince-
Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water-
Street, and running thence eastwardly
with Prince-Street 23 feet; thence south-
wardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet 4
inches; thence westwardly parallel to
Prince-Street 23 feet; thence northward-
ly to the beginning. Upon this piece
of ground there are a convenient two-story
frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen
and other conveniences; now in the the
occupation of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,
adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince
Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water-
Street, and running thence eastwardly
with Prince-Street 40 feet; thence south-
wardly parallel to Water-Street 44 feet
four inches; thence westwardly parallel
of Prince-Street 40 feet; thence north-
wardly to the beginning. Upon this piece
of ground is a large frame warehouse, two
stories high, now in the occupation of
Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It for-
merly composed two distinct warehouses,
and may easily be put into the same
situation again.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN C. HERBERT.

January 1. d23t

STOLEN

From my stable on Saturday
night, the 2d instant, a large SORREL
HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a
flaxen mane, and tail not docked, branded
with I. G. Any person securing said
horse, or bringing him to me, living a-
bout six miles from the town of Dumfries,
in Prince William County, shall receive
Ten Dollars.

JAMES GRINSTEAD.

Jan. 13. e031t

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove

paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price

25 cents.

Dec. 3. d

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS.

Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
striped blankets and kersey duffins. For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON,

Oct. 6.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Tickenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthened
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott;
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he has open-
ed an INN in the Town of Alexandria,
in the house lately occupied by capt. in
Charles M'Knight, where he intends using
his utmost exertions to give general satis-
faction to those who may favor him with
their custom, which from his experience
in the business he flatters himself he shall
be able to do on the most reasonable terms.

January 5. Jan4t.

Notice is hereby given, To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four and an half
per cent. on the old capital stock, and
three per cent. on the new augmented
stock of said bank, for the half year end-
ing this day is declared, and will be
ready to be paid to them or their legal
representatives, on Thursday next, the
7th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Jan. 4. e031w

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaster of Paris by the

ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or

unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for

toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by

the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead

or barrel,

First and second quality James River

Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Poto-

mac Company,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-

mas Cruise.

To Let,

A two story Frame House

SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1802.
DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

JUDICIARY ESTABLISHMENT.

[Continued.]

Mr. Tracy of Connecticut. Feeble as I am, I have thought it my duty to offer my sentiments, on this subject.—Owing to severity of indisposition, I have not been in my place, nor have I heard any of the discussion. This circumstance will be my apology, if in the remarks I shall make, repetitions shall occur on the one hand, and apparent inattention to arguments on the other.

Having been a member of this government during several years, and being impressed with the difficulties attending the formation of a judiciary system, I have thought proper to give a concise history of legislative proceedings on this important subject. Permit me to say, sir, that the first institution of such a system, must be an experiment. It is impossible to ascertain until tried, the effects of a system co-extensive with the vast territory of the United States, and which ought to be adapted to the different laws and habits of the different states.

Soon after the first law was enacted, as early as the year 1793, and I believe sooner, complaints were made of the system of circuit courts. The Union then being divided into three circuits, and two of the six judges, were obliged to attend each court, if one judge failed, all the business of course was continued to the next term. Judges complained of the distance they had to travel, and suitors and lawyers complained of delays. In 1793, if my memory is correct, the law passed allowing one judge to attend with the district judge in each district, with some other modifications not important in the present view of the subject. If by reason of distance, badness of roads, sickness or any other accident, this one judge failed of attendance, or if he and the district judge differed on any point, a delay was occasioned.

If the same judge attended the same circuit at the next term another delay, and so on, till experiment taught us, that some alteration in the system was requisite. It will be recollected, that the judges had to travel over this extensive country twice in each year, and to encounter the extremes of both heat and cold. Of this they complained; but this was not all; the business was not done.

At several Sessions of Congress, the subject of the circuit courts was before them; committees were appointed in both houses, and in more than one communication of the executive at the commencement of sessions, a revision of the system was recommended. I cannot on memory detail the exact particulars, or order of time;—but in the Speech made by the President at the opening of the session, 1799, the subject is stated as follows: "To give due effect to the civil administration of government, and to ensure a just execution of the laws, a revision and amendment of the judiciary system is indispensably necessary.—In this extensive country, it cannot but happen, that numerous questions respecting the interpretation of the laws, and the rights and duties of officers and citizens must arise. On the one hand, the laws should be executed, on the other, individuals should be guarded from oppression; neither of these objects is sufficiently assured, under the present organization of the judicial department;—I therefore earnestly recommend the subject to your serious consideration." Although this subject had been recommended before, and committees had contemplated a revision and alteration of the system, I do not remember, that a bill had ever been presented to either House of Congress until 1799. In that session, a bill was reported similar in its features to the act which passed last session. It might have been acted upon in the House of Representatives; of this, however, I am not confident; but I recollect it was printed, and the members of both Houses had it before them; and at the last session with some alterations and amendments, it was enacted into a law. I believe all parties wished for a

revision and amendment of the system, in respect to circuit courts; the difference of opinion was principally this;—some supposed an increase of the judges of the supreme court to such a number, as would render the duties of the circuit practicable for them, and provided for the completion of business, would be the best amendment; and others thought the law, as it passed, was preferable.

I acknowledge, that in deliberating upon this subject, we always assumed the principle, that the establishment of courts was important to protect the rights of the people; we did not fear an army of judges, as has been hinted by the gentleman who was last up, (Mr. Jackson.) In this opinion we might be mistaken, but we were honest in our professions;—although some believed, that more of the business of the United States, might be confided to the State courts; yet it is not within my recollection, that the question was considered in any measure a party question. I am confident, that at the session of 1799, and for a long time before that, the friends of this law, which eventually passed last winter, could not, nor did not contemplate any change of administration. A revision of the system was along a subject of deliberation; we believed an increase of circuit judges, to the number requisite to perform the duties, would be an inconvenient increase of the Supreme court;—and though it was desirable for the judges of the supreme court to see the people and be seen of them, yet, the preference was given to the system now proposed to be repealed. We supposed it would be an evil to increase the number of judges of the supreme court to 13, 15 or 17. A court which is to act together, should not be numerous; on this subject, all men have agreed; here may be danger of an "army of judges," as the gentleman says; for although in Great Britain the twelve judges are sometimes called to give an opinion;—yet no man will feel equal confidence in a tribunal of judges for the business of a court, consisting of many, as of few;—from three to five, the good sense and experience of all nations has declared to be about the proper number; and we thought it conducive to the general good, to establish tribunals in such manner, as to carry justice to the door of every man.

In this modification of the system, the jurisdiction of the circuit court has been extended, as it respects the sum in demand of which they are to take cognizance, and as it respects the disputes which arise concerning the title of lands, and exclusive jurisdiction is given of all crimes committed within 50 miles of their place of session. The intention was to insure a prompt execution of justice, and experiment alone can test the wisdom of the plan.

I take it to be a sound rule, adopted by all wise and deliberative bodies, not to repeal an existing law, until experiment shall have discovered errors, or unless there is a vice so apparent on the face of the law, as that justice shall require an immediate destruction of it.—Has there been time to gain information by experiment? No man will pretend this as a justification of the repeal; for the little time the law has been in force, so far as I have obtained any knowledge upon the subject, it has gained credit.

Another maxim in legislation, I think is correct, not to give up a law in existence, which is conversant about extensive and important concerns of the community, and about which there is a necessity of enacting some law; without seeing clearly what can be substituted for it, and that the substituted has manifest advantages. This resolution leads, to no result but a repeal. I have stated the errors of the former system of circuit courts, and if expense is an objection to the present system, as I have heard urged out of doors, the same or nearly as much must be incurred, if we increase the number of judges of the supreme court, to effect a reform in the circuit court. Why repeal this law then and leave us without any, or without any adequate to its purpose?

Is this system so very vicious, that it deserves nothing but abhorrence and destruction? It costs us a little more than thirty thousand dollars, and by it the number of circuit court judges is increased to sixteen; and by it like wife is contemplated reducing the number of supreme judges to five, when it can constitutional-ly be done. Is the expense of an object, when by that expense we extend the ju-

risdiction of a court over this vastly extensive growing country, and carry law and protection to every man? This country is in a singular condition, a great tract of unsettled lands is peopling with rapidity, and numerous emigrations increase our population far beyond its natural increase; is it not of importance, that courts should be located among them, early to correct the restless spirit, which is frequent in new and scattered settlements? And are not the emigrations composed of such as require the prompt assistance of the law, to preserve among them regularity? Punishment, to us, and all good men should be a strange work, but to prevent crimes, is the work of a God. I speak to gentlemen, who have many of them graced the judges bench, and adorned the professional robe they have worn, and am therefore not obliged to be particular; that I may be understood; a word to the wife will be sufficient.—A judiciary in a national point of view is absolutely necessary, and an extension of it to every national purpose is equally necessary. To depend upon state courts, not under obligations, or amenable to you, besides having as much business allotted to them by the respective state as they can accomplish, and depending upon them and not on us for existence; will require only to be mentioned, to be exploded. Locating your judges in various parts of the country, by them promulgating the national laws, which it is well known has been a subject of great difficulty, and giving them daily opportunity of mixing with people, not well disposed to order and law; may prevent disorders, and insurrections, and save millions of expense, which pecuniary saving will be the least of the important events arising from such a system.

But it will probably be said, the courts have not business to employ them; and the documents received from the executive will be produced in evidence. And it may further be said, the president has in his message, recommended a repeal of this law. The words of the message are, "The judiciary system of the United States, and especially that portion of it lately erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of Congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several States, and now lay before Congress an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts, and of those that were depending when additional courts and judges were brought into their aid."

Is this a recommendation to repeal? Suppose for argument sake it is. Let us look at this "exact" statement. In the recapitulation, 19th page of document 8, there appears to have been instituted 8276 suits, and pending when this court went into operation, 1539.—But on further inspection, it will be found that Maryland is entirely omitted, this omission is unaccountable, since the means of knowledge were so near at hand. 116 causes undecided in Tennessee; 135 in North-Carolina, and 334 in Virginia are omitted; making in the whole an error of 5 or 600 causes. In addition to this the number of suits in New-York are not stated correctly by the statement of the attorney when he made the return, and not one is carried out as pending in the recapitulation; and the return of Massachusetts is incorrect on its face so that nothing more than conjecture can be derived from this "exact" statement. The President is usually more correct, and how this peremptory language in the message comports with the document, every man can see for himself.—I am not disposed to attribute intentional error to any man, much less to the executive; but in point of use the statement amounts to nothing, we may just as well imagine without it as with it, how many suits were pending, at the institution of the new courts.

But I acknowledge that the number of suits pending is not in my mind any criterion upon which a correct judgment, may be formed of the utility or necessity of courts, or to say the most of it, it forms but one ground of judging, and that not a very conclusive one. In a country thinly settled it is frequently as important to establish courts, as in a more populous country; and as this government is situated, it may be more so; and yet the number of suits will bear no proportion. Why did we establish courts in

our territorial government but on this principle?

A number of courts properly located will keep the business of any country in such condition as but few suits will be instituted; and courts badly organized will discourage suitors and there will be but few actions returned. From the number of suits alone, there can no sound judgment be formed.

But there is another objection to the repeal of the judiciary law, which in my mind is conclusive; I mean the letter and spirit of the constitution.

In the formation of every government in which the people have a share in its administration, some established and indisputable principles must be adopted.—In our government, the formation of a legislative, executive and judiciary power is one of the incontrovertible principles, and that each should be independent of the other so far as human frailty will permit, is equally incontrovertible. Will it be expected, that I should quote Sidney, De Lolme, Montesquieu, and a host of elementary writers to prove this assertion? There is probably no conflict of opinion upon this subject. When we look into our constitution of government, we shall find in every part of it, a close and undeviating attention to this principle. Our particular form is singular in its requirements, that full force and operation be given to this all important principle. Our powers are limited, many acts of sovereignty are prohibited to the national government, and retained by the states, and many restraints are imposed upon state sovereignty. If either, by accident or design, should exceed its powers, there is the utmost necessity that some timely checks equal to every exigency should be interposed. The judiciary is established by the constitution for that valuable purpose.

In the British government the legislature is omnipotent to every legislative effect—and is a perpetual Convention for almost every constitutional purpose.—Hence it is easy to discern the different part which must be assigned to the judiciary in the two kinds of government.—In England the executive has the most extensive powers; the sword or the military force; the right of making war, and in effect the command of all the wealth of the nation, with an unqualified veto to every legislative act. It is therefore rational for that nation to preserve their judiciary completely independent of their sovereign. In the United States the caution must be applied to the existing danger; the judiciary are to be a check on the executive, but most emphatically to the legislature of the union, and those of the several states. What security is there to an individual, if the legislature of the union or any particular state, should pass a law making any of his transactions criminal which took place anterior to the date of the law? None in this world but by an appeal to the judiciary of the United States, where he will obtain a decision that the law itself is unconstitutional and void, or by a resort to revolutionary principles, and exciting a civil war. With a view to those principles, and knowing that the framers of our constitution were fully possessed of them, let us examine the instrument itself. Article 3d, sect. 1st. "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."—Are there words in the English language more explicit? Is there any condition annexed to the judges tenure of office, other than good behaviour? Of whom shall your judges be independent? We are led to an erroneous decision on this, as well as many other governmental subjects, by constantly recurring to Great Britain. That their courts should be independent of their sovereign is an important object; he is the fountain of honor and power, and can do no wrong; our President, at least for several years past, has been considered the fountain of dishonor and weakness, and if there was any maxim upon the subject, it was that he could do no right.—Of course the great object of the independence of the judiciary must here have reference not only to our executive, but our legislature.—The legislature with us is the fountain

on this
located
untry in
will be
organized
will be
the num-
d judg-
the re-
in my
etter and

overnment
re in its
and in-
dopted.—
ion of a
ry power
principles,
endent of
ity will
le Will
ote Sid-
and a host
is after-
suffer of
en we
ernment,
t, a close
his prin-
singular
force and
important
ed, many
ed to the
ained by
are im-
iff either,
exceed its
very exi-
e judici-
ation for

le legisla-
legislative
convention
purpose—
different
the judici-
ment.—
the most
the mili-
war, and
the wealth
ified veto
is therefore
serve their
t of their
States the
existing
a check
aphatically
and those
security is
legislature
lar state,
his trans-
place an-
None in
the judi-
ere he will
itself is un-
y a reort
d exciting
those prin-
frames of
ossed of
ment it.
The judi-
es shall be
and in such
may, from
lish. The
and inferior
ces during
at stated
es, a com-
diminished
office.”—
a language
condition
of office,
Of whom
ent? We
on this
mental sub-
to Great-
ould be in-
an impor-
in of honor
rong; our
years past,
tain of dif-
ere was any
was that he
e the great
of the judi-
ce not only
gillature.—
the fountain

of power. No person will say that the judges of the supreme court can be removed, unless by impeachment and conviction of misbehaviour; but the judges of the inferior courts as soon as ordained and established, are placed upon precisely the same grounds of independence with the judges of the supreme court. Congress may take their own time to ordain and establish, but the instant that is done, all the rights of independence attach to them. Mr. Tracy's Speech to be concluded in our next.]

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

Yesterday, in the Senate the resolution of Mr. Breckenridge was further discussed. Messieurs Wells, White, Chipman and Calhoun, spoke against it. Mr. Calhoun is a new member from S. Carolina, and has ever been considered as a democrat, tho we have many reasons for supposing him a republican. We have witnessed but seldom a speech more fraught with reason, with moderation and sound arguments, than that of Mr. Calhoun. At the close of his speech, after having added many new arguments to prove the unconstitutional and inexpediency of adopting the resolution, he offered another resolution, the substance of which was to have a committee appointed to see whether any and what alterations are necessary in the federal judicial system. Mr. Calhoun grounded the propriety of this resolution by observing that, for his own part he conceived the direct repeal of the law passed last winter as a violation of the constitution, that the senate were themselves nearly equally divided in their opinions whether this repeal were not a violation of the constitution; that thousands and thousands out of the senate, whatever might be their political sentiments, were of the same opinion; that it appeared to be the wish of those, who favored the repeal of the law of the last session, to make alterations and amendments, and that the resolution he would offer would subvert every purpose wished by them, and would save the constitution.

Mr. Burr then informed Mr. Calhoun that such a resolution would not then be in order. Mr. Dayton obviated this difficulty by proposing an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Breckenridge, by striking out the word *repeal*, and inserting the words *revise and amend*. The yeas and nays were demanded on this amendment, when there appeared in favor of the amendment

Messrs. Chipman, Calhoun, Dayton, D. Foster, Hillhouse, Howard, Jon. Mason, Morris, Olcott, Sheafe, Tracy, Wells, White, 13.]

Against it. Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Brackenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, T. Foster, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter, Wright, 15.

On the main question, whether the resolution should be agreed to, the yeas and nays were exactly reversed.

For the present we shall only say, that we conceive it to have been highly honorable to Mr. Calhoun to have washed his hands from this murder of the constitution: the amendments to the resolution would have answered every purpose, *pretended to be wished* by the advocates of the resolution, yet was it rejected. The constitution is now a mere old woman's story; its evanescent authority will soon be forgotten.

A bill must be brought in to repeal the law of the last session, which will probably undergo much debate in the Senate, and more in the house, the expense of which to the U. States will probably be three times as much as the pretendedly unnecessary expenses of the newly established Judiciary.—We forbear at present.—The time will soon be here when such comments on this funeral of our constitution will be read, as are written in blood. [Wash. Fed.]

The Editors feel a pleasure in having it in their power to give publicity to the following Memorial of the Committee appointed for Indian Affairs by the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Baltimore; together with the Speech of the Indian Chief the Little Turtle, delivered to the same Committee, and which were presented to the House of Representatives of the United States on the 7th inst. by general Smith. They do not hesitate to say that the Speech deserves to be printed in Characters of Gold, nor do they doubt that it will obtain universal circulation.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

The Memorial of the Committee appointed for Indian Affairs by the yearly meeting of Friends, held in Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS—

THAT a concern to introduce among some of the Indian tribes north-west of the river Ohio, the most simple and useful arts of civil life, being several years since laid before our yearly meeting, a committee was appointed by that body to visit them, to examine their situation, and endeavor to ascertain in what manner so desirable a purpose could be best effected.—A part of that committee, after having obtained the approbation of the President of the United States, proceeded to perform the service assigned them, and the result of their enquiries and observations, as reported to the yearly meeting, was, that the quantity of spirituous liquors with which those people are supplied by traders and frontier settlers, must counteract the effect of every measure, however wise or salutary, which can be devised to improve their situation.

The truth of this being abundantly confirmed by a speech recently made before us by the Miami Chief, the Little Turtle, which we herewith offer to your consideration, and believe the evil to be of such magnitude that unless it can be altogether removed, or greatly restrained, no rational hope of success in the proposed undertaking can be entertained, we are induced to solicit the attention of the national legislature to this interesting and important subject, a subject which we believe involves not only their future welfare but even their very existence as a people.

Signed on behalf of the Committee by

EVAN THOMAS, JOHN M'KIM,
ELIAS ELLICOTT, JOEL WRIGHT,
JOHN BROWN, GEO. ELLICOTT,
DAVID BROWN,

Baltimore, 1st Month, 1st, 1802.

The subscriber hereby certifies, that the following SPEECH was delivered in the city of Baltimore, by the Indian Chief the Little Turtle, through his interpreter, William Wells, on the 27th instant, before the committee for Indian affairs, appointed by the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held in Baltimore, together with several other respectable persons of different persuasions, and written by him in short hand, as it was delivered, and it is acknowledged by those who were present, to be taken down with accuracy.

GERARD T. HOPKINS.

Baltimore, 12th Month, 31st, 1801.

I Have perused the following Speech, written in short hand by GERARD T. HOPKINS, as it was delivered—and do hereby certify that it is taken down with accuracy.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Agent for Indian Affairs, and Interpreter.

Speech of the Little Turtle.

My Brothers and Friends,

I am happy to find that it has pleased the Great Spirit, that we should again this evening meet in the same house, in which we held our council yesterday. I am happy to find that it is the will of the Great and Good Spirit, that we should discover, there was something yesterday not mentioned, that was highly necessary for the welfare of your red brethren.

Friends and Brothers,

I am glad to find that it has pleased the Great Spirit to put a wish in your hearts to know our opinions on the subject you have mentioned; a subject of the greatest moment to us. What you have said relative to our being one flesh and one blood is true. Your brothers the Indians believe, that it is in this light the Great Spirit considers all mankind.

Brothers and Friends,

My brother chiefs that are now present, with myself, are happy to find, that you have a good opinion of us. You say, that you apprehend we have eyes in our heads, and can clearly see for ourselves, these things that are injurious for to—this, my friends and brothers is the case—we clearly see these things: My brother chiefs that are now present with me, as well as myself, have long seen them; we have long lamented these great evils that have raged in our country, and that have done your red brethren so much harm; we have applied for redress, and endeavored to have them removed from amongst us.

When our forefathers met first on this Island, your red-brethren then were numerous; but since the introduction amongst us, of what you call spirituous liquors, and what we think may justly be called poison,

our numbers are greatly diminished: It has destroyed a great part of our red brethren.

My Brothers and Friends,

I am glad to hear you observe, that freedom of speech ought always to be made use of amongst brothers—this, brothers, really ought to be the case. I will now, therefore, take the liberty to mention, that most of the existing evils amongst your red brethren, have been caught from the white people; not only that liquor that destroys us daily, but many diseases that our forefathers were ignorant of before they saw you.

My Brothers and Friends,

I am glad, with my brother chiefs, that are now present, to find that you are ready to assist us in every thing that will add to our good—we hope that the Great Spirit may aid you in all your good undertakings with respect to us. We plainly perceive, brothers, that you see that very evil that destroys your red brethren—It is not an evil, brothers of our own making; we have not placed it amongst ourselves; it is an evil placed amongst us by the white people—we look up to them to remove it out of our country: If they have that friendship for us, which they tell us they have, they certainly will not let it continue amongst us any longer. Our repeated entreaties to those who bring this evil amongst us, we find, has not the desired effect. We tell them—Brothers fetch us useful things—bring goods that will clothe us, our women and our children, and not this evil liquor that destroys our reason; that destroys our health; that destroys our lives.—But all we can say on the subject is of no service, nor gives relief to your red brethren.

My Brothers and Friends,

I am glad that you have seen into this business as we do—I rejoice to find that you agree in opinion with us, and express an anxiety to be, if possible, of service to us, to remove this great evil out of our country—an evil that has had so much room in it—that has destroyed so many of our lives—that it causes our young men to say, "We had better be at war with the white people—this liquor that they introduce into our country is more to be feared than the gun and the tomahawk; there are more of us dead since the treaty of Greenville, than we lost by the six years war before—It is all owing to the introduction of this liquor amongst us." Brothers, how to remove this evil from our country we do not know; if we had known that it would have been a proper subject to mention to you in your council yesterday, we should surely have done it. This subject, brothers, composes a part of what we intend to make known to the Great Council of our white brethren. On our arrival there, we shall endeavour to explain to our great father, the President, a great many evils that have arisen in our country from the introduction of this liquor by the white traders.

Brothers and Friends,

In addition to what I have before observed of this great evil in the country of your red brethren, I will say further, that it has made us poor. It is this liquor that causes our young men to go without clothes, our women and children to go without any thing to eat; and sorry am I to mention now to you, brothers, that the evil is increasing every day, as the white settlers come nearer to us, and bring those kettles they boil that stuff in they call *whiskey*, of which our young men are so extremely fond. Brothers, when our young men have been out hunting, and are returning home loaded with skins and furs, on their way if it happens that they come along where some of this whiskey is deposited, the white man who sells it tells them to take a little drink; some of them will say no, I do not want it; they go on till they come to another house, where they find more of the same kind of drink; it is there again offered, they refuse, and again the third time, but finally the fourth or fifth time one accepts of it and takes a drink, and getting one he wants another, and then a third and a fourth, till his senses have left him. After his reason comes back again to him, when he gets up and finds where he is, he asks for his peltry? the answer is, you have drank them.—Where is my gun? it is gone. Where is my blanket? it is gone. Where is my shirt? you have sold it for whiskey. Now brothers, figure to yourselves what a condition this man must be in—he has a family at home, a wife and children that stand in need of the profits of his

hunting—what must their wants be, when he himself is even without a shirt?

This brothers, I can assure, is a fact that often happens amongst us—as I have before observed, we have no means to prevent it. If you, brothers, have it in your power to render us any assistance, we hope the Great Spirit will aid you, we shall lay these evils before our great and good father; we hope he will remove them from amongst us; we shall assure him, that if he does not, there will not be many of his red children living long in our country. The Great Spirit, brothers, has made you see as we see—we hope brothers, and expect, that if you have any influence with the great council of the United States, that you will make use of it in behalf of our red brethren.

My Brothers and Friends,

The talks that you delivered to us when we were in council yesterday, were certainly highly pleasing to myself as well as to my brother chiefs; we rejoiced to hear you speak such words to us; but we all plainly saw that there was a great difficulty in the way that ought to be removed before your good intentions towards us could be carried into effect: we agree with you, Brothers, that this great evil amongst us, *spirituous liquors*, must first be removed; after this is done, we hope you will find an easy access to us, much easier than you can have at present.

My Brothers and Friends,

I hope that if we all try to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors in the country of your red brethren, that the Great Spirit will aid us in it, and that we shall meet with no difficulty in doing it; after this is done, we hope that the great services you have designed to do for us, the great things mentioned by you in our council yesterday, may take place and have that success you so much desire.

My Brothers and Friends,

You have asked us our opinion on the subject of the introduction of spirituous liquors into our country. I have now given it to you, if I have given it to you in such a manner that you do not understand me I would wish you to say so; all that I have said to you I wish to be made known to every body. We have our enemies in our own country as all other persons have in theirs; it is no unusual thing brothers to hear some people amongst us, who wish to prevent these good things from taking place in our country, (you will perceive, brothers, that these are people that are interested in keeping us ignorant, when they hear talks that have been delivered by our chiefs to people that are capable of rendering us services, they say to our people, do you not hear your chiefs have sold you; your chiefs have sold your lands; they put bad stories into the mouths of our young men; for this reason, brothers, all that I have said I wish to be made public, I wish every body to know it. I only mention this to you brothers, if it is improper I have no objection to your keeping it amongst yourselves, but if it could be made public I would wish it. I have nothing further to say.

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)
TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East side of the George-Town road, well enclosed, with a post and rail fence, and a growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well manured, in which there are a variety of excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines, raspberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes, a variety of herbs and flowers and 38 asparagus beds, highly manured and produced abundantly, there are also on this lot, two dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West side of the said road, enclosed in like manner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres has been in clover, and since a crop of rye has been taken from it; at a proper season it may be again laid down, in either clover or timothy; about two acres is in wood—this lot may be conveniently divided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent the aforesaid property, but such as can come, well recommended, for their honesty, sobriety and knowledge in the gardening and farming business. The two lots will be let separate or together as may best suit, and good security will be required, for performance of the covenants, in the lease or leases. For terms apply to the subscriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 20.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cotton & Stewart,
And for Sale at their Book Store,
Price 37½ Cents.
Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the Militia, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

FOR SALE,
At private Sale,
A small, but neat assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
In good order, of which the following constitutes a part, viz.
Mahogany Bedsteads, Dining, Tea and Card Tables, Book-Cafe, Desk and Bureau, Side-Board, &c. Feather Beds and Mattresses, Bed-Curtains, Window-Curtains, Table and Tea China, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.
Also,
A Negro Girl,
Of about 10 years of age. Enquire of the Printers.

January 14. d10t
FOR CHARTER,
The Schooner
RACHAEL,
Burthen about 86 tons.
Apply to Capt. Russell Stevens, or to
KORN & WISEMILLER.
January 7.

Taken up last month, a small **BLACK STEER**, near three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear and a hole in the left. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.
Strawberry-Hill, Fairfax county,
1st mo. 18. eo3t

For Sale or Rent,
THAT handsome, convenient three-story **BRICK HOUSE**, lately occupied by Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.
Dec. 15. eo

FOR SALE,
30 bls. **BEEF**, warranted to keep a three years' voyage,
30 kegs of **SOUNDS** and **TONGUES**.
Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.
Merchants Wharf, Nov. 28. d3teo

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a **FARM** adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow. Also, a **FORGE**, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to Georgetown, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of **LAND**, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of **LAND** in the Common of Alexandria and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome **Brick DWELLING HOUSE**, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water. The Garden and Yard paved in. The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of **LOTS** on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a **LOT** in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter. For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.
Alexandria, O. 17. 1aw7t

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,
Respectfully informs the public that he has received a fresh supply of the following esteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vender in Alexandria.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
FOUR YEARS

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of **HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES** into general use, yet in this short period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that filthy humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unnecessary expense.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the **Tapes** or large round worm, the **Ascarides**, or small maw worm, the **Cucurbitina**, or short, fat, white worm, and lastly, the **Tenis**, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—taring and grinding of the teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with flimsy and foetid stool—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Self-evident thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to **HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES**, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from disordered pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—excess in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obstructed menses, Impotency, &c. &c.

The principal operations of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is also above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labors, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate chronic gleet, and the most distressing cases of flux in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsy, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old tumors, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs, and every singular complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chapped hands, and the effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience, sufficiently proves the superiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the **HOOPING COUGH.**

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickiness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The **SOVEREIGN OINTMENT** for the **ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

The **GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION**, So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetter, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

The **DAMASK LIP SALVE.**
The **RESTORATIVE POWDER** for the **TEETH** and **GUMS.**

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The **ANODYNE ELIXIR.**

For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a supply has now been received of

THE PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal Poisons however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

ANDERSON'S PILLS.
GOWLAND'S LOTION.

A liberal allowance made wholesale purchasers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore. Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a constant supply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with on liberal terms.—Lee & Co. will give the highest prices in cash for **BLACK SNAKE ROOT**, **GINSENG** and **BEE'S WAX.**

NOTE—The above Medicines are also sold by John Shaw, at the Post-Office, Leesburg

The Subscriber will SELL

OR
EXCHANGE for approved land near the **Blue-Ridge.**

A valuable Tract of Land in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farmed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overifier, and other out-houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out-houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will show the whole, and is fully authorized to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

Feb. 19. 1aw.

COTTON & STEWART

Have received, a large and general ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, not press'd Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 3 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gilson's Surveying Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Milner's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchanan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladies' Precceptor, 2 vols. Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willoughby's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Dictionnaire, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Dictionnaire National, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Cooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Colligan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Dandridge's Travels, &c. &c. **NOVELS.**

The **Armenian**, 2 vols. **Montalbert**, 2 vols. **Antiquities**, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. **My Uncle Thomas**, 2 vols. **Jack Smith**, Spirit of the Castle, **Arthur Mervin**, 2 vols. **Clara Howard**, **Ormond**, **Weiland**, **Maid of the Hammer**, **Vagabond**, **Sailor Boy**, **Athlin** and **Dim-bayne**, **Romance of the Forest**, 2 vols. **Mysteries of Udolpho**, 3 vols. **Leonia**, **Julia** and the **Baron**, **Ghost Story**, **Tale of the Times**, 2 vols. **Camilla**, 2 vols. **Elvelina**, 2 vols. **Mink**, 2 vols. **Family of Ortemburg**, **Negro**, 2 vols. **Black Valley**, **Ellen and Mordaunt**, 2 vols. **George Barnwell**, **Mountain Cottage**, **Children off the Abbey**, 2 vols. **Roschfort Family**, **Darcy**, **Emilia de Varmont**, **Oakdale Abbey**, **The Fair Impostor**, 3 vols. **Edelrida**, 4 vols. **Count de Hoensdorn**, 3 vols. **Henrietta Mortimer**, 2 vols. **Fashionable Daughter**, **Count Gleichen**, **Emma Dorville**, **Scotch Heiress**, 3 vols. **Miss Battimore**, 2 vols. **Advertisement for a Husband**, 2 vols. **Wandering Islander**, 2 vols. **Cornelia Sedley**, 4 vols. **Tom Jones**, 3 vols. **Edward**, by Moore, 2 vols. **Mordaunt**, by Ditto, 2 vols. **Reuben and Rachel**, **Girl of the Mountains**, 2 vols. **Mythic Cottage**, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Diuorish, Webster, Universal, Pearce, London, and National Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Children's Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Water, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grocer, dozen, or single.
Country Shopkeepers supplied on the lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

AN
Vol. II.]
Sale by
On WEDNESDAY
At ten o'clock, will be
Rum in h
Sugar in
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles i
Raffins in
Starch in
Tobacco in kegs,
A quantity of
Kendal Cot
Kerseys,
Halfsticks, Fl
Plaids, Coat
Duffels, Flann
Irish and Shee
German Ozn
Calicoes, Dur
Shawls, Hand
Ladies' Silk Glo
Sewing Silks, Th
H. a
Jan. 22.
Public
On TUE
At ten o'clock, will be
3d and 4th pro
Jamaica Rum in
French Brandy
Holland Gin in
Tenacite Wine
Cordials in bla
in hhd
Polates in hhd
Rice in tierces and
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthe
Indomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana S
Cotton in bales...
ALSO
A variety of D
—AMONG WHI
Broad and narrow
Flannels and Pla
Carpet and Can
Irish and Germ
Worsted and co
Calicoes and G
A variety of M
kerchiefs and Sha
Table Cloths, Ha
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other a
P. G. M.
Jan. 10.
For Philad
HA
JOHN E
N
Thomas Vowell
Sunday the 24th
permitting. For
Master on board,
January 22.
For Cha
THE
I
Captain
burthen,
port in the West-Indie
Master on board at Vow
the subscribers.
JANNE
January 22.
FOR O
R
Bur
App
veas, or to
KORN &
January 7.